No. 63-28145

SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention
 Wireless communication system

2. What is claimed is:

 A wireless communication system, being a system of presenting a plurality of services differing in the required transmission quality by wireless communication,

wherein each service is presented by wireless communication, by a same transmitter and a same transmission power, and

the service signal is provided with the transmission characteristic improving treatment for obtaining a greater improving effect when the requirement is stricter depending on the required transmission quality of the service.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Industrial Field of Utilization]

The present invention relates to a wireless communication system for presenting a plurality of services, and more particularly to a wireless communication system suited to a mobile communication system.

[Prior Art]

In mobile communication, when presenting a plurality of services (for example, sound, facsimile, and data

communication), it is supposed that the required transmission quality (such as bit error rate) differs individually.

In mobile communication, usually, a radio base station connected to a fixed communication network is installed in the center of service area, mobile stations moving freely in the service area are connected to the fixed communication network through the radio base station. The communication range of mobile stations (called zone radius) is determined by the transmission required in communication and transmission electric power between the base station and mobile stations.

Generally, in facsimile or data communication, stricter transmission quality is required than in voice communication, and therefore in the system having set the transmission electric power for voice communication, if desired to receive the service of facsimile or data communication by using the same transmitter and receiver, the user cannot receive the service of facsimile or data communication except for the central region of the service area. Accordingly, to realize facsimile or data communication in satisfactory quality in the entire region of voice communication, the transmission electric power must be increased at the time of facsimile or data communication.

It is relatively complicated to control the transmission electric power in every service, and when the transmission electric power is increased, the distance of the wireless communication system using the same frequency must be set apart, and the frequency utilization efficiency is poor. In particular, in mobile communication, the service area using a

same frequency must be extended in distance, and the effective use of frequency becomes poor.

It is hence an object of the invention to present a wireless communication system capable of presenting a plurality of services differing in transmission quality, by a same transmitter and same transmission electric power in a same area.

[Means for Solving the Problems.]

According to the invention, service signals differing in the required transmission quality are transmitted by a same transmitter and same transmission electric power, and the service signals are treated by transmission characteristic improvement differing depending on the required transmission quality, and in this case, the stricter the required transmission quality, the greater is the obtained improvement effect.

Thus, for all services, for example, communication can be in the same zone radius and same transmission electric power [Embodiment]

Fig. 1 shows an example of mobile communication system for explaining an embodiment of the invention. A voice signal input terminal 1, a facsimile signal input terminal 2, and a data communication input terminal 3 are connected to a switch 5 through a signal processing circuit 4 for improvement of transmission characteristic. In this embodiment, the transmission characteristic improvement technology is realized by error correction coding and time diversity, and the signal input terminals 1, 2, 3 are respectively connected to

error correction coding circuits 4a, 4b and 5c in the signal processing circuit 4, output sides of the error correction coding circuits 4a, 4b and 4c are respectively connected to time diversity circuits 4d, 4e and 4f, and these time diversity circuits 4d, 4e and 4f are connected to a transmitter 6 through the switch 5. The transmission signal of the transmitter 6 is transmitted as radio wave from a transmission antenna 7.

This radio wave is received in a reception antenna 8, and is supplied into a receiver 9. The output side of the receiver 9 is changed over and connected to any one of the circuits corresponding to voice signal, facsimile signal and data signal in a signal processing circuit 11 for improvement of transmission characteristic through a switch 10. The signal processing circuit 11 includes a voice signal output terminal 12, a facsimile signal output terminal 13, and a data signal output terminal 14.

A coded voice signal is fed into the voice signal input terminal 1. The coded voice signal is provided with a check bit by the error correction coding circuit 4a, and the time diversity circuit 4d sends out the same signal plural times at intervals (as for operation of time diversity, see Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 56-191814). The facsimile signal and data signal, similarly, pass through the error correction coding circuits 4b, 4c and time diversity circuits 4e, 4f, and are fed into the switch 5. The switch 5 selects any one of voice signal, facsimile signal and data signal, and supplies it into the transmitter 6, and this signal is modulated in carrier in the

transmitter 6, and is transmitted to the transmission antenna 7.

The transmission signal is received in the reception antenna 8, and is demodulated and decoded into a base band signal in the receiver 9, and is put into the signal processing circuit 11. The signal processing circuit 11 is a circuit for processing reversely as in the signal processing circuit 4, being provided individually for voice signal, facsimile signal and data signal, and each demodulated and decoded signal is processed by time diversity and error correction coding, and the voice signal is issued from the voice signal output terminal 12, the facsimile signal from the facsimile signal output terminal 13, and the data signal from the data signal output terminal 14.

In this case, according to the invention, the voice signal, facsimile signal, and data signal are processed by correction coding at different correction capacity and time diversity of different number of branches, individually, that is, the higher the required transmission quality, the higher is raised the correction capacity of error correction coding and the larger is the number of branches of time diversity. For example, the correction capacity of error correction coding is higher and the number of branches of time diversity is larger in the facsimile signal than in voice signal.

Thus, plural services of different transmission quality requirements can be presented by same transmission electric power and in same zone radius.

Depending on the requirement of transmission quality, meanwhile, only the correction capacity of error correction coding or only the number of branches of time diversity may be varied.

[Effects of the Invention]

The effects of the invention are described below while referring to specific examples. Supposing the voice signal to be an analog signal of 3 kHz coded according to APC-AB (adaptive prediction-adaptive bit assignment), the facsimile signal to be a signal of 4.8 kb/s of G3, and the data signal to be a signal of 2.4 kb/s, their required transmission quality is respectively assumed to be 10^{-2} , 10^{-4} , and 10^{-5} . Using two-branch spatial diversity (2SD) as fading measure, in the case of voice signal, at the transmission electric power of 15 W/3 W in the base station/mobile station, the frequency assignment for service area of zone radius of 3 km in 1.5 GHz band is realized by repeating nine sets of frequency. In the case of facsimile signal, however, at the same transmission electric power, the frequency assignment for service area of zone radius of 1.4 km realized by repeating 36 sets of frequency.

As shown in Fig. 2, the voice signal from the input terminal 1 is coded in an APC-AB coding circuit 15, and is also coded by bit sort error correction (BSFEC), and the coded voice signal is sent out into the switch 5 at 16 kb/s. The facsimile signal is coded in the error correction coding circuit 4b, and fed into the time diversity circuit 4e to undergo time diversity of two branches (2TD), and is supplied into the switch 5 at 16 kb/s.

That is, since the time diversity has two branches, 8 kb/s is issued from one branch, and its 3 (8-4.8) kb/s is used in error correction bit. The data signal from the terminal 3 is coded in the error correction coding circuit 4c, and is fed into the time diversity circuit 4f to undergo time diversity of four branches (4TD), and is supplied into the switch 5 at 16 kb/s. The signal is modulated by GMSK (BbT = 0.25) and transmitted in a transmitter-receiver 21. That is, the transmission speed in the wireless section is 16 kb/s. The signal is received by a two-branch spatial diversity antenna 22, and demodulated in the transmitter-receiver 21 by frequency detection two-bit integral detection system, and is decoded by supplying into any one of the coding circuit 15, time diversity circuits 4e, 4f, through the switch 5.

Fig. 3 shows measured results of experiments of average bit error rate with respect to the reception CNR (central value) in the case of using only two-branch spatial diversity in the presence of Raleigh fading (2SD), in the case of using two-branch spatial diversity, two-branch time diversity and error correction coding (2SD-2TD-FEC), and in the case of using two-branch spatial diversity, four branch time diversity and error correction coding (2SD-4TD-FEC).

As known from Fig. 3, at the reception CNR of near 10 dB, the voice signal has an average bit error rate of 10^{-2} by 2SD, the facsimile signal has an average bit error rate of 10^{-4} by 2SD-2Td-FEC, and the data signal has an average bit error rate of 10^{-5} by 2SD-4TD-FEC. That is, when the voice signal,

facsimile signal, and data signal are treated by transmission characteristic improvement as shown in Fig. 2 individually, the required transmission quality is obtained at the same transmission electric power. When applied to the mobile wireless communication, at the zone radius of 3 km, the frequency assignment for service area can be realized by repeating nine sets of frequency, and not only the voice signal, but also the service of facsimile signal and data signal can be presented.

As described herein, according to the invention, in the area capable of transmitting, for example, voice by the same transmitter and same transmission electric power, the service of facsimile or data communication is realized, and the user can enjoy a plurality of services without being conscious of difference in service. This invention can be applied not only in mobile communications but also in general wireless communications.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a wireless communication system according to the invention, Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing an example of experiment system of application of the invention, and Fig. 3 is a diagram showing results of experiments of the relation of average bit error rate and reception CNR in the experiment systems in the drawings.

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Fig. 1

- 1 Voice signal input terminal
- 2 Facsimile signal input terminal
- 3 Data signal input terminal
- 4 Signal processing circuit
- 4a Error correction coding circuit
- 4d Time diversity circuit
- 5 Switch
- 6 Transmitter
- 7 Transmission antenna
- 9 Receiver
- 10 Switch
- 11 Signal processing circuit
- 12 Voice signal output terminal
- 13 Facsimile signal output terminal
- 14 Data signal output terminal

Fig. 2

- 1 Voice signal
- 2 Facsimile signal
- 3 Data signal
- 7 Transmission antenna
- 21 Transmitter-receiver
- 22 Reception diversity antenna

Fig. 3

Average bit error rate

Reception CNR (central value)

Voice

Facsimile

Data

⑩ 日本 国特 許 庁 (JP)

①特許出願公開

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図発明の名称 無線通信方式

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明 細 型

1. 発明の名称

無磁通信方式

2. 特許 請求の範囲

上配各サービスに対し同一送信根により同一送信託力で無額通信を行い。

上記サービスの要求される伝送品質に応じてその要求が厳しい程、大きい改善効果が得られる伝送特性改善処理をそのサービス個号に対して妨け ことを特徴とする無益通信方式。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

「笈菜上の利用分野」

この発明は複数サービスを提供する無額通信方式、 特に移動通信方式に適する無額通信方式に関する。

「従来の技術」

お助適信にかいて複数サービス(例えば音声、 ファクシミリヤデーメ通信等)を提供しようとす る場合、それらに要求される伝送品質(たとえば ピット関り本)が異なることが想定される。

お動通信では通常サービス気域の中心に固定通信を接続されている無益基地局を設置し、そのサービス気域内を自由に移動する移動局はその無益地局を介して固定通信網と接続される。移動局が通信できる範囲(ソーン半径と呼ぶ)は、通信に安求される伝送品質と基地局/移動局の送信覧力によって決まる。

サービスどとに送信電力を割御することは比較的面倒になり、また送信電力を大にすると同一周改数を使用する無超通信システムの距離を趋すことになり、従って周改数利用率が悪くなる、特に移動無額では同一周改数を用いるサービス領域の巨性を増す必要があり周波数の有効利用が悪くなる。

この発明の目的は伝送品質を異にする複数のサービスの技供を同一の地域において同一送信根により同一送信は力で可能とする無超通信方式を投供するととにある。

- 「問題点を解決するための手段」

との発明によれば向一送信報により向一送信報 力で、要求される伝送品質が異なるサービスの信号を伝送し、そのサービスの信号をその要求される伝送品質に応じて異なる伝送特性改善処理を施し、 この場合要求される伝送品質が厳しい程、大きい改善効果が得られるよりにする。

このようにして全てのサービスに対して例えば 同一のソーン半径及び送信電力のもとで通信がで

11内の音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、データ信号と対応した回路の何れかに切替え接続される。 信号処理回路11には音声信号出力類子12、ファクシミリ信号出力数子13、データ信号出力数子14が接続されている。

その送信信号はアンテナ 8 で受信され、受信扱 9 でペースペンド信号に復調復号された後、信号 きる。 「実施例」

その見放は受信アンテナ8にて受信されて受信 供9へ供給される。受信機9の出力例はスイッチ 10を介して伝送符件改善のための信号処理回答

処理回路11に入力される。信号処理回路11は 信号処理回路4の各処理の逆を行う回路であって 音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、データ信号どとに それぞれ設けられ、それぞれ復興な号信号に対し 時間メイベーシテ処理の後、誤り訂正符号化処理 が行われ、音声信号は音声信号出力紹子12に、 ファクシミリ信号はアータ信号出力紹子13 に、データ信号はデータ信号出力紹子14より出 力される。

この場合、この発明では音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、データ信号でとに訂正能力の異なる訂正符号及びプランチ数の異なる時間ダイペーシチを行い、つまり要求される伝送品質が高い程、誤り訂正符号の訂正能力を高めまりを増加する。例えば音声信号よりもファクシミリ信号の方を誤り訂正符号の訂正能力を高めかつ時間ダイペーシチのプランチ数を増加する。

とのようにして異なる伝送品質を要求する複数 のサービスを同一の送信電力、同一のソーン半径 のもとて後供することが出来る。

なお伝送品質の要求に応じて誤り訂正符号の訂 正能力のみ又は時間メイペーシテのプランテ数の みを異ならしてもよい。

「発明の効果」

時間ダイペーシチ回路4●,41の何れかへ供給 して仅号した。

40 Hxのレイリーフェーリングの存在下における2プランチ空間ダイベーシチのみを用いた場合(2SD)、2プランチ空間ダイベーシチと2プランチ空間ダイベーシチと関り訂正符号とを用いた場合(2SD-2TD-FEC)、2プランチ空間ダイベーシチとはり訂正符号とを用いた場合(2SD-4TD-FEC)のそれぞれの交信CNR(中央値)に対ける平均ピット関り串の実験例定結果を第3回に示す。

この第3図より受信 CNB が10 dB 附近で、音声信号は 2SD によって平均ピット四り串 10⁻²が得られ、ファクシミリ信号は 2SD-2TD-FEC で平均ピット四り串 10⁻⁴ が得られ、データ信号は 2SD-4TD-FEC で平均ピット四り串 10⁻⁵ が得られる。つまり音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、データ信号について第2図に示すよりな伝送特性改善処理をそれぞれ行えば同一送信電力で、それぞれ要求されに送品質が得られる。前記移動無額に適用する

そとで第2回に示すよりに、入力な子1よりの 音声信号はAPC-AB符号化回路15で符号化され ると共化ピット選別四り訂正符号化(BSFEC) さ れ、その符号化音声信号は16 kb/a てスイッチ 5 へ出力される。ファクシミリ個号はほり訂正符号 化国路46で誤り訂正符号化した技、時間メイス ーシチ回路4・で2プランチの時間メイベーシチ (2TD)を行って1 6 kb/sでスイッチ5へ供給した。 つまり時間メイペーシナは2ナランチであるから、 その1フランチでは8 kb/aが出力され、その3(8 -4.8)kb/sが以り訂正ピッドに用いられる。 婦子 3 のデータ信号は誤り訂正符号化回路 4 c で誤り 訂正符号化した役、時間ダイパーシナ回路41で 4 プランチの時間 メイペーシチ (4TD)を行ってス イッナ5へ16 kb/sで供給した。送交包扱21で GMSK(BbT=0.25) 安朗して送信した。 つまり 無 級 区間での伝送速度を16kb/sとした。交信は2プ ランチ空間メイペーシナアンテナ22で受信し、 送受信根21で周放数検放2ピット教分検出方式

と、ソーン半径が3km、サービスほ材に対する周 放数割当てを9種類の周放数の組を疑惑するとで 音声信号のみならず、ファクシミリ信号、データ 信号の何れのサービスの提供も行うなとができる。

てな関し、スイッナ5を通じて符号化回路15、

以上説明したように、この発明によれば同一送 信根、同一送信度力で例えば音声通信が可能な地 点でもファクシミリやデータ通信サービスが可能 となり、利用者はサービスの这いを思謀せずに複 数サービスを受けることが出来る。この発明は移 動通信のみならず一般の無該通信にも適用できる。 4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図はこの発明を適用した無額通信方式を示 ナプロック図、第2図はこの発明を適用した契数 システムの例を示すプロック図、第3図は各図の 実験システムについての平均ビット為り本・受信 CNR の関係の実験結果を示す図である。

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か 1 図





